FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873. Amnaements Te-Day. teeth's Theatre-Richard III. Bowery Theatre Traite Temptation, ban Bryant's Minetrells Twenty tied three, frand there Mouse Rouse the dick, Niblo's Garden-Lound Lang. Theatre - Albambra - Bustiels - Theatre - San Francisco Musicels - Theatre Coulique - The Mark | Jail |
Tony Paster's Opera House - Around the Block, Ac. |
Infor Square 'I heatre - Alberley Court. |
Vallack's - Scother Sam. Olympie Theatre Albembra.

Wallack's - Scotter Sam. Wood's Museum - Jaribe. Matines. Terms of The Sau. Party, see year, to man rose clare.
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The copies to one advanta, CREINARY ADVERTISING PATER Rattine Marten, with "Apv." after it, 1st er 2d PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE ST

For the accommodation of up-town resident's adverents for Tur Stn will be received at our regula es at the up-town advertisement offices 5414 Wes Tarriy-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth Lichne, and 338 West Twenty-third street, opposite rand Over House from S A. M. to S. 20 P. v.

The Influences of Our Civilization.

Dr. Howe is sweetly unconscious of sarasm in his recent letter on San Domingo. but really what else is it when he speaks the logical and necessary consequence of the annexation of San Domingo, being that "in time the inhabitants of San Do-mingo and probably of Hayti would have me under the influence of our civiliza-

The thoughtful observer of the progress of our civilization, scanning this beautiful picture, involuntarily recurs to South Caroon, where l'ATTERSON buys a sout in the Senate, paying the average African legis lator fifteen dellars a head for votes; to Alabama, where the Attorney-General of the United States virtually elects a United tates Senator by deciding upon the qualications and making his choice between two Legislatures; to Louisiana, where a lored person named Pincuback is backed by the Federal Government in assuming the Governor's office without form of law. and declaring himself Schater by appoint ng a Legislature of his own; to Arkansas where Federal troops possess the polls; to Kansas, where Calbwell bays a Legislature; to Iowa, where a railroad manager pays \$10,000 for a Harlan; to Nebraska. where another takes \$5,000 interest in a THAYER, to Pennsylvania, where, accordto Administration authorities, the Senstorship goes to the man who pays the lost momey for it; to Congress itself. where Representatives take stock in enterprises they know nothing about, and where here isn't virtue enough to tell the truth except upon compulsion, and then only sparingly-to all these the mind of the houghtful observer involuntarily recurs et the suggestion of Dr. Howk that annextion would bring San Domingo and Hayti inder the influence of our civilization and our institutions.

What a glowing future to open up to a copical island! To nave Legislatures, and nators, and Congressmen, and all that! ad at present prices! Truly this would he great. And added to all this is the boom which President GRANT in one of his mes rages so eloquently described, the privilege of paying our national debt with bananas and muhogany. The thought is elevating and inspiring even to well clad and stoutly shod citizens of cooler climes, to the baretooted and sentilly apperelled son of the

A Bogus Spirit of the Age.

When Senator Mountal of Vermont, in the course of the debate the other day upon his Agricultural College bill, which provides for taking between twenty and wenty-five millions of money out of the Freasury to be divided among the States said that these institutions were "called tor by the spirit of the age, which comes now in thunder tones to make an education available, practically useful to the man who has it, not giving one kind of education to all classes, but to have institutions that will educate all our people for aft their different avocations, and let them to employed in agriculture, in the me casnie arts, et anything else, that they shall have a place, and that within a reasonable distance, where they can obtain that education which shall be most desirable for them," we submit that the Senator was concealing a very absurd idea in a very remarkable tangle of words. The scheme, invented and engineered through the Senate by Mr. MORRILL, is tricky and deceptive from the outset, and this great gush of unmeaningness with which he undertakes to tell what the spirit of the age calls for in thunder tones is entirely in keeping with it. If the "spirit of the age" is the spirit of land grabbing, of Congressional tricks, shifts, and expedients, of doing things by indirection, of making States of no account and the Federal Government all, of treating States and people in the paternal fashion, as unable to govern, educate, or take care of themselves, their it is possible the "spirit of the age" is calling for just such a "divvy" as Senator Morrill proposes in this bill. But the spirit of the age is neither a mewling infant nor a brawling highwayman. Mr. MORRILL mistakes the effluvia of the Congressional spittoon for an established atmospheric condition.

By the provisions of this bill the Federal Government gives to each State the sum of \$625,000 from the public Treasury-or for the thirty-seven States the snug little bounty of \$23,125,000-for the establishment, endowment, and support of what are called agricultural colleges. This is the present prospect. Of course as other States are admitted they must have each its \$625,000, which opens the appropriation to the probability of indefinite increase. The simple meaning of it all is the division of over twenty-three millions of dollars among the States. But to dip directly into the Treasury and scoop these millions out without some circumlocutory performnnce or logislative sleight of hand would not only shock the people, but would be discordant with the spirit of the age. And so it is provided that each State shall receive for the purposes named the proceeds of the sale of 500,000 acres of the public ands, estimated at \$1.25 per acre.

The money for these lands goes into the Predsury or by some wild stretch of fancy is supposed to go there, and on the 1st of

amount of the sales for the preceding fiscal year, is to invest it in bonds of the United States having the longest time to run and bearing interest at five per cent., and to issue these bonds to the colleges in equal shares, paying the interest afterward as it accrues, and reinvesting the principal or issuing new bonds as they fall due. In other words, the public debt is to be increased to the amount of \$23,125,000, and this portion of the debt is to be made perpetual. The dodge of appropriating the proceeds of the public lands for educational purposes is very thin. It is only the

cover under which the division is made. There is much that is objectionable in the phraseology and terms of the bill, and some attempts were made in the Senate to amend it in its details, as, for instance, to provide that no State receiving the appropriation should place any restriction ! pon tizens of other States availing themselves of the benefits of the same; but all amendments were voted down and the bill passed. The great objection, however, to this whole class of legislative acts is that it more and more takes on the paternal form of government, is a constant encroachment upon the boundaries that separate Federal from State sovereignty, and is fraught with infinite mischief in all its lines of operation.

Will the Republicans at Albany Take Heed ?

To so govern the city of New York as to reserve rather than destroy the dominant party in the State has been the puzzle of he last sixteen years. In 1857, when the Republicans first found themselves in ower at Albany, they commenced the reation of Metropolitan Commissions for he rule of this city. Though they coninued about ten years, and their constiutionality was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, they were really an evasion of Atticle X. of the Constitution, which, among other things, provides that all city Micers shall be elected by the electors of ach cities, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as he Legislature shall designate for that

Language could hardly be plainer that his. Nevertheless, by creating what were alled Metropolitan Districts, which em braced New York city, Brooklyn, and ome continguous territory, and appoint ng the rulers of those districts by the lovernor or the Governor and Senate, the Republicans contrived to set aside the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which established the great principle that the voters of a city ought to govern the city and that this metropolis should not form an exception to the rule. Though the Republican Judges of the Court of Appeals affirmed the constitutionality of this metro politan scheme, the soundest lawyers of the country always regarded the decision of the Court as something scarcely above an ingenious piece of pettifogging. The Republican party never made anything out of this metropolitan system. Lobbyists at Albany and officeholders in the city coined money by running the machine but the party steadily lost ground.

In providing a new charter, or a series of amendments to the existing charter, let the Republicans in the Legislature listen to the teachings of the past sixteen years. Moreover, let them not forget that the provision of the Constitution which we have quoted is still in force, and embodies the entiment of sound men of all parties in favor of local self-government.

The Republicans of this State may fanc that they are strong enough to stem the current of public opinion. But they should bear in mind that they carried this State at the last two elections under circumstances which are not likely to arise one in half a century. The past, too, should teach them to beware of sudden changes in the politics of New York. Two or three instances are fresh in the public recollection. In 1856 the Republicans suc eeded in this State by a majority of about 70,000. The very next year they were beaten by nearly 20,000. In 1861 they swept the State by 109,000. One year later they lost it by nearly 16,000. We might refer to the change from 1866, when FENTON was chosen Governor, to 1867, when the Democrats elected their State officers. these will suffice to caution Republicans not to feel sure of keeping in the saddle merely because their feet are in the stirrups now. They should especially remember that under circumstances the most favorable to them this city last November gave an adverse majority of 23,000; and that its genuine anti-Republican majority cannot be less than 30,000, and probably is 40,000. If the Republicans attempt to devise a plan for the government of this city regardless of this fact, and in the teeth of the Constitution, their hold upon power in the State may prove to be very frail.

P Ramie Culture in California.

Experiments in the cultivation of the ramie plant in California have shown that the moist lowlands of that State are well adapted to its growth, and that it thrives luxuriantly in the marshy bottoms, there called tule lands, the ramie being a water plant which sustains no injury from occasional overflows. Some trials made by Mr. GEORGE D. ROBERTS on some of these lands lying on the Sacramento river have resulted so favorably that Mr. ROBERTS has been encouraged to contract for 250,000 roots to be planted during the coming season on Twitchell Island, it being hi ntention to make a practical test of ramie cultivation on a large scale, and establish its commercial value as a California product.

The ramie fibre resembles raw silk in appearance, and its excellent qualities as a textile have been fully tested in Great Britain, where it is in great demand, being used with wool, silk, and cotton in the manufacture of cloths and dress goods The fibre is esteemed superior to any other with the single exception of silk, for the manufacture of fabries into the composition of which silk, hemp, flax, or cotton

usually enters. We have heretofore given some accounts of the valuable properties of this new textile, and of the success which has generally attended its culture wherever it has

een introduced in the Southern States. There is a very large area in the United States within the limits of which the ramie plant may be grown without difficulty and the only thing which has stood in the way of its being extensively cultivated by difficulty of separating the fibre from the stem so as to give a clean product free from bark or wood. Machines for this purpose have been invented; but for some reason they have not come into general use, and persons who have succeeded admirably in raising ramie have failed entirely in their efforts to put their crops fully of each year the Secretary of the into a merchantable shape. The San Fran-

city has recently invented a machine which is simple in its operation and cheap in its construction, by the use of which the fibre can be prepared for market at a cost of from twenty-five to thirty dollars a ton. As the cleaned fibre is worth from \$300 to \$400 a ton, the importance of this invention, provided it will really do what is

claimed for it, will be seen at once. There can be no doubt that the cultivation of the ramie plant will assume great importance in this country as soon as agriculturists are supplied with the necessary machinery for economically preparing their crops for the market, which is probably only a question of time, and that whoever succeeds in devising the means best calculated to serve the required purpose will not only realize a great fortune. but will also confer an inestimable benefit on the country.

Harvard College. The annual report of the President of Harvard College for 1871-2 shows a steady increase in the number of students and a gradual progress of the institution in its general character and course of instruction toward the university standard of the Old World. From 212 undergraduates in 1833-9 the number has in-creased to 519 in 1871-2, and had the curriculum last year been as simple and elementary as it was thirty-five years ago. Harvard might to-day eckon over a thousand undergraduates on her rolls. The increase in numbers during the last five years has been made in spite of a yearly increasing severity in the examination for admisdon, which President ELIOT asserts to be at least one year's study higher in its standard than the admission examination of any other college in the country. And with a little of the mutual admiration spirit which every good New Englander and Harvard man must exhibit on the proper occasion, he makes the pleasing an-nouncement that there are now several schools in the Middle and Western States which are able to prepare boys for Harvard. It is to be hoped that young men residing in those parts of the country will avail themselves of this hint. It can scarcely be doubted that the oldest of our American colleges will soon take rank with her great European sisters.

Of the change from a collegiate to a university course of instruction, somewhat wigely hinted at of late, President ELIOT gives no direct confir mation, although he expresses a hope that the college will soon get rid of what he calls "a certain school-boy spirit, which is not found in the professional schools, and which seems to have its roots in the enforced attendace upor ecitations, lectures, and religious exercises. As young men now enter the college between the ages of 18 and 22, or at a considerably later period in life than their fathers and grandfathers, he believes that they can best be trained to selfontrol in freedom by letting them taste freedom and responsibility within college wall-This idea will probably be tested by actual ex-

The "University lectures" commenced eight r ten years ago, and from which much intellectual gain was expected, "have distinctly failed as a seheme for giving advanced instruction in philosophy, history, and the humanities They were probably somewhat premature. They have not induced graduates to remain in Cambridge for systematic study, and have not attracted thither advanced students from other places. The instruction has not been sufficiently continuous or systematic, and the lectures, taken together as la body of teaching, have been discursive, heterogeneous, and dis connected. Those who attended them, with very few exceptions, were attentive listeners, but were not prepared by previous study to thoroughly appreciate what they heard. They were up to the standard of an average lyceum udience, but could not incite a lecturer to give thorough and highly technical instruction, with the men, prolonged study and consecutive attendance did not enter into their plans. But notwithstanding the failure of the University lectures, they have suggested many improvements in providing instruction supplementary to the regular teaching in the college and the professional schools attached to it; and they will doubtless be revived bereafter on a basis which may make them a permanent feature i the Harvard curriculum.

Hereafter the college will confer the degree of Master of Arts upon examination only. Two new degrees, those of Doctor of Philosophy and similar terms, and candidates for the three de grees must reside for specified periods at the college. Henceforth, also, all the elective courses of instruction in Harvard will be open to Bachelors of Arts of any college. No under graduate can now during his four years' course take more than a fifth part of the instruction which the college offers, and it is natural to suppose that many young men who have received their Bachelor's degree will be glad to devote a year or two to those college electives which he could not pursue while an undergraduate. President ELIOT announces the determination of the Harvard authorities to impart to all its degrees a serious meaning, and not to scatter them broadcast after the fashion of minor seats of learning; and he commends the plan adopted by cerin graduates of the medical school of printing 'Harv." after the M. D., whenever they have occasion to append the letters of the degree to

With all the enthusiasm for a higher standard of education which President ELIOT exhibits, we regret to notice that the institution which he ontrols continues to neglect the instruction of young men in English composition. The list of required studies shows that but eight exercises of this kind are required of an undergraduate during his whole college course, which is about one-tenth of the instruction in writing his native language imparted to him a few years ago. In this respect the college has taken the back track, and we trust the next report of its Presi-

The new system of securing honesty in the collection of street-car fares indicates a pitiable lack of confidence in human nature. The introduction of the patent indicator is said. however, to have had a marked effect in increasing the revenues; of Boston street-car companies, and is almost a perfect safeguard against embezzlement. What is wanted now is a machine that will prevent officeholders from stealing. The inventor would deserve to be called the third father of his country. The only instruments which have been found effective to stop such thefts heretofore are a pair of handcuffs.

Late accounts from Kansas represent

Senator Pomeroy as being in trouble about his reflection. He has failed to convince his constituents that his famous letter to W. W. Ross, stipulating for an interest in the profits to be made from selling goods to the Potawatamie Indians, was not genuino; neither has he been able to clear up the prevalent suspicion that he has made exceedingly profitable use of his official opportunities in various ways. Besides all this, the scandal raised by the investigation of CALDWELL's case is not improving his prospects. and formidable rivals are pressing their claims on the members of the Kansas Legislature. Many men, under such circumstances, would feel discouraged. Not so "Old Subsidy," who in the face of all rebuffs comes up smiling every time, and with benianity beaming from every feature of his benevolent countenance offers new evidences of his boundless resources with each unfavorable change in the tide of affairs. His last move is shrewd and characteristic. It seems that Congress, at his instance, voted \$300,000 to reimburse people of Kansas for military service during the PRICE raid of 1864, and that the Treasurer of Kansas had issued scrip also for service in that raid and for other service, including an Indian expedition. The Treasurer in making his payments appears to have mixed his accounts, and some of those entitled to a share in the distribution of the \$300,000 claim that they were overlooked. Good Mr. POMEROY says that if he is reëlected there shall be another ppropriation from Congress of \$300,000, when Treasury, having ascertained the net cisco Chronicle says that a resident of that I everybody will be entitled to get his just share.

This is a much more moral and economical mode of getting votes than buying members of the Legislature.

It is well known that a few leading spirits in the Central Pacific Railroad Company became millionaires in a remarkably short space of time, but just how their extraordinary prosperity was achieved is not so generally under stood. The fact is that the Central Pacific had an inside Ring, like the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific, called the Contract and Finance Company; and if all its transactions were brought to light, the public would very likely be as much edified thereby as they have been by the revelations in the Credit Mobilier business. Two or three years ago the secrets of this inside arrangement came near being exposed. Several persons, among them the Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER of Massachusetts, brought suit in California against the managers of the Consolidated Central Pacific Rallroad Company to compel them to account for profits which had been made and divided, to the exclusion of the plaintiffs, declaring that they were owners of 640 shares of the stock in the company, for which they had paid one hundred dollars a share. These cases never came to trial, as a compromise was effected between the parties to the litigation. But in some manner it transpired that the plaintiffs were paid by the company about seven hundred and eighty dollars for each of their shares, which had cost but one hundred; and this, it was assumed, was in settlement of the profits to which they would have been entitled had they been admitted to a participation n the advantages of the Contract and Finance company. The San Francisco Bulletin, which publishes an account of this transaction, inti-mates that the Contract and Finance Company liverted from the Central Pacific Railroad share holders a sum exceeding by many millions that which has been absorbed by the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific road

Cel. L. V. Bogy, the new Senator from Missouri, is a gentleman of French extraction. about fifty years old, formerly a friend of Col. BENTON, & zealous Catholic in religion, and rather an Old Hunker in politics. His experince in political affairs is limited, but he is a man of honor and dignified character.

The three-card monte operators who infest Coney Island and similar resorts in this neighborhood are plausible rascals, but they are mere apprentices in the art of deception compared with some of the members of the same raternity who ply their nefarious vocation or Western lines of railroad. These sharpers not only work for money, but they appear to take a positive pride in their profession, and will run the most hazardous risks in the hope of entraping in their toils individuals whose capture is likely to reflect credit upon their shrewdness A distinguished Judge of St. Louis recently fell a victim to the wiles of some of these cheats and several cases have recently occurred in ministers of the gospel have been led astray by their artful misrepresentations. Inleed they appear to find a diabolical delight in figuratively decorating themselves with the calps of clergymen. The Rev. Mr. MOSERR of Nevada, Iowa, lately fell into the hands of 'one of these prowlers named DCVALL, at Council Bluffs, and the shameful way in which his con fidence was won and abused is worth telling Mr. MOSHER was in the possession of eight hundred pounds of butter, worth in Council Bluffs twenty cents a pound. DUVALL represented himself as a provision dealer and purhased the lot at forty cents, paying the cash down for his purchase. Of course the reverence gentleman was at once convinced of the honorable character of the man who had paid him double the market price for the product of his dairy, and was easily induced immediately thereafter to do a little guessing, which resulted in transferring back to the possession of DUVALL he \$320 which he had paid for the butter, together with whatever other funds the unfortunate Mosner happened to have about him. This was bad enough, but DUVALL filled and overowed the measure of his iniquity when or being pressed for a return of the money he made a complaint against his clerical dupe and procured his arrest for gambling!

First Notice .- Mr. BENNETT had better ome home from Europe and attend to his Heraid, or something may be said which will ourt his feelings.

About a year ago Mr. ELIZUR WRIGHT presented for the consideration of life insurance companies and the public a new system called answers in a way radically different from that heretofore practised by any company three questions of great interest to the public, namely How to ascertain the proper commissions to be paid to agents; how to assess the office or working expenses on the members of mutual ompanies; and how to ascertain the equitable surrender value of a policy. As Mr. WRIGHT's system is quite different from that in general use, he argues that both cannot be right; and now to stimulate inquiry he offers a prize of one thousand dollars to the writer who shall first demonstrate that the old method of answering either of the three questions named is more correct, reasonable, and equitable than that given by the new system he proposes. Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE of the United States Coast Survey, and Prof. W. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, are

Would not the present be a suitable time for Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., to deliver before the Young Men's Christian Association lecture on the sanctity of Custom House oaths?

In Dubuque, Iowa, a clergyman named HAMMOND, who has acquired a good deal of celebrity by his success in the management of religious revivals, has been rather sharply criticised on account of the means he has used to create excitement on spiritual subjects. On some occasions he has made his appearance on orseback, riding furlously through the streets calling sinners to repentance, while on others he has made his way into grog shops and endeavored, with more zeal perhaps than discretion, to convert the tipplers from the error of their ways. These eccentric methods of action naturally inspire comment on all sides, and there are many who express the opinion that Mr. HAMMOND, by bringing ridicule upon religion has been doing more harm than good. Among those expressing this opinion were the editors of the Dubuque Telegraph. It appears, however, that the criticisms of that journal only stimulated the zeal of the eminent revivalist, who with a few of his followers, invaded the editorial rooms and organized on the spot a prayer meet ing for the conversion of the editors and reporters there present. The effect of this demon stration was not edifying, and it may well be doubted whether Mr. HAMMOND found his most promising field of usefulness when he set up his tabernacle in the Telegraph office.

The distinctions of caste maintained among the Hindoos are no more rigid than some of those observed by American Indians. In the Indian Territory the Chevennes and Arapahoes have been brought together in one agency; but no persuasion can induce the Cheyennes to permit their children to associate with those of the Arapahoes, who are considered low caste. This feeling has had an unfavorable effect on the attempts made to educate the children of the Cheyennes, as the parents, though willing to have them taught, could not be prevailed upon to allow them to attend school on terms of equality with the Arapahoe children. Finally a compromise was effected by a rearrangement of the school house. A partition running through the centre divided the Cheyenne papooses from the Arapahoes while they were being taught, so that the young Cheyennes were enabled to pur-sue their studies without suffering contact with their low-caste fellow savages. Notwithstanding all these concessions to prejudice, it was found that it was only the poorest and least aristocratic of the Cheyennes who manifested any hearty disposition to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for the instruction of their

UNWISE EXPENDITURES.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF SOUTH AMERICA.

narmons Sums of Money Sunk in Unproductive Railfouds-How the Shrewd Harry Meiggs Profited by a Colessal System of Internal Improvements at the National Expense-Decay of Peru-Chili Prospersus respondence of The Sun.

LIMA, Dec. 9.-In a previous letter I narated the circumstances which have led to an important change in the relations between Mr. Henry Meiggs and the Government of Peru. I the present condition and prospects of South

will now endeavor to convey an accurate idea of American railways. Across the isthmus of Panama there is one railroad, from Aspinwall to Panama, about forty-nine miles in length. This railroad has the carrying trade of the isthmus, and is a paying investment. It will have a powerful rival, however, in a railroad now being built by Mr. Henry

Meiggs, in Costa Rica, from Port Simon, on the

Atlantic side, to a point on the Pacific. In

Colombia BELOW THE ISTRACE

there are no railroads, and there is no need for any. The country produces coffee, but not enough to support a railroad. The carrying trade is done by mules, which are well fitted for the mountainous country roads. There is no prospect of there ever being any need for a railroad in Colombia, and any enteprise of the kind must eventually prove a failure for every

one interested, except the contractor.

What I have stated of Colombia is equally true of Ecuador. The hats known as Panama hats are manufactured in Ecuador, and the country produces coffee, cocoa, and valuable kinds of wood and bark. The principal town is Guayawood and bark. The principal town is Guaya-quil, a place of about 20,000 inhabitants, built on low, marshy land, and hot and sickly. The houses are of wood and adobes, and the people are mostly of mixed Indian blood, without energy or industry. Wood is plentiful, but the traffic cannot support a railroad. The country is at a stand still, and if moving at all, going backward. Mules will furnish the motive power in Ecuador for many years to come. Next below Ecuador is Peru

THE LAND OF THE INCAS

and proverbial wealth. Peru has eight rallroads, four of them completed and in full operation. The raffroad from Arica to Tacna, built by a company, is forty miles long. The railroad from Ilo to Moquegua, sixty miles long, was also the work of the princely contractor. The third completed road is from Pisco to Ica, a distance of forty-ave miles, also built by Meiggs. The fourth completed road is from I quique to the saltpette mines, in the province of Moquegua, a distance of

fourque being a seaport. The English house of Gibbs, who own these saltpetre mines, are said to make a profit of about \$1.000 a day. This, which may be regarded as a private railway, is the only completed road in Peru that pays anything like a fair percentage.

The principal of the uncompleted railways is the one which runs from Callao to Lima, and is being continued from Lima in the direction of Jauja. It is called the Arroyo, and has been carried about sixty miles beyond Lima. The portion of the road from Callao to Lima—a distance of seven miles—was the work of Canda—a distance of seven miles—was the work of Canda tance of seven miss—was the work of Canda-mas, an enterprising Chilian, who died worth millions. The traffic between Lima and Callao is very great, and the section of railway between the seaport and the capital yields a large reve-nue. The rest of the road does not pay, and it is believed by intelligent observers that it never will.

Another uncompleted road is from a recently Another uncompleted road is from a recentigestablished port on the coast to the provincial town of Huaraz, a distance of one hundred miles. Huaraz is a place of about 10,000 inhabitants. There is some mining done in that section, but not enough to make the road remunerative. It is a Government undertaking, as no private capitalists could be found foolish enough to sink their money in such an unpromising enterprise.

ank their money in such an unpromising enterprise.

Another important uncompleted railway runs from the port of Molliendo to Arequipa, a distance of ninety miles, and is being continued thence to Puno, 150 miles from Arequipa. The road has been carried sixty miles beyond Arequipa. It was intended to complete this railroad to Cuzco, 340 miles from Puno, but under the present economical Administration Meigrs will do well if he gets the road to Puno. A railroad is also being built from the port of Payta, in northern Peru, to Piura, a distance of forty-two miles. Piura is a noted resort for invalids.

THE ONLY PAYING LINES.

of this railway system are the Callao and Lima road and the Iquique road. The Arica Railway returns the company which owns it four per cent. The Government having guaranteed the company seven per cent., adds three per cent. to the four.

Why do the railroads of Peru not pay? For the reasons that the cost of operating a railroad is ruinous, and there is not sufficient freight and passenger traffic to remunerate the owners, whether it be a company or the Government, for

whether it be a company or the Government, for the money expended. The coal used on the en-gines is brought from England in salling vessels, and there is no wood in the coast country to be used as a substitute.

of only is the trade between the termini of roads comparatively insignificant, but there is no way business. The country through which the railways run is barren, unproductive, and thinly settled. In the United States you have immigrants pouring in to settle the country on your new lines of railroad. Here we have no immigrants, and don't deserve to have any. We have succeeded in getting a few Holianders to settle fn the Amazon country, but I guess they feel lonely by this time, and are sorry they came, The Amazon section is productive, but it is almost as unknown as the wilds of Africa. I took a trip to Cuzco recently. Cuzco is

THE OLD CITY OF THE INCAS.

It has about 40,000 inhabitants, mostly of The country through whie

THE OLD CITY OF THE INCAS.

It has about 40.000 inhabitants, mostly of mixed Indian blood. On top of a mountain just above cuzeo are the remains of an unfinished fort, if remains they can be called, for the stones are as solid in their places as when laid, hundreds of years ago. The stones were cut in huge square blocks by tools of tempered copper. They are about ten feet long and seven feet through. The stones are laid without mortar of any kind, but so close do they fit that the blade of a penknife cannot be inserted between them. The work of building this fort appears to have been abandoned, when only one section had been completed. The stones must have been brought from a distance to the top of the monntain, as there are none in the immediate neighborhood. There are houses in Cuzco built of similar stone, and the walls, which are not more than twelve feet bligh, incline inwardly. A small river flows by Cuzco, and it is spanned by a stone bridge. This river is also spanned by bridges of bark, which swing dangerously as mules cross them with their heavy loads. They raise splendid coffee in the province of Cuzco; but it is all consumed in the country. Twenty miles east of Cuzco, you come to the regions inhabited by

THE WILD CHINCHA INDIANS.

Cuzco, you come to the regions inhabited by

THE WILD CHINCHA INDIANS.

These Indians have an irreconcilable hatred for the whites. Their weapons of war are immense bows and arrows, their bows being about six feet long, and their arrows about five feet, They shoot with their hands and feet. They lie on their backs, brace the bow against their feet, and pull the string with their hands. Frequent attempts have been made to communicate with these Indians, but they are proof against missionaries and soldiery. A Frenchman who penetrated into the woods was found with so many arrows sticking in him that his body was in an almost upright position.

I was informed by a Peruvian Colonel that he took a hundred soldiers with him recently, and marched into the woods. He came to a stream. On the opposite side several Indians appeared, and among them a half-breed, who addressed the Peruvians in Spanish, and refused to hold any communication with the troops. The Colonel ordered his men to strike up a lively tune. When the band was through, the half-breed chief said: "Your music is good, but you come here to corrupt us. Do not cross the river." The Colonel returned with his men.

Some years ago the Peruvian Government sitted out a party of foreigners about fifteen in number, and all tradesmen—a man named Chas. Wade, a carpenter from Massachusetts, was one—furnished them tools, and instructed them to penetrate the woods to a tributary of the Amazon, bulld a boat, and descend the river. The foreigners no sooner began on their boat than they were attacked by the Indians. One of the party was killed and the rest forced to retire. They discovered gold in the river, and also brought back specimens of valuable bark.

It is to these rich but inhospitable wilds, full of wild beasts and Indians, that the emigrant is invited by the Peruvian Government. The emigrants will not come, the unsettled country must remain unsettled, and, as a natural consequence, a rairoad having a terminus almost in these wilds cannot pay.

MISDIRECTED ENTERPRIS

these wilds cannot pay.

MISDIRECTED ENTERPRISE.

Why, then, were these railroads built, when it was evident to intelligent men that they could not prove "Emulerative? Most of them were the work and are the work of Mr. Henry Meigrs, late king of Peru. Mr. Meiggs is a "brewd business man, and when offered contracts from which he could realize millions of dollars, he did not refuse them, nor did the President or his Cabinet have any qualms when the rich contractor presented their wives and daughters with a good percentage of his profits. The Government and the contractor made money, and the public suffered.

It is the general opinion here that most of the

Cabinet have any qualms when the rich contractor presented their wives and daughters with a good percentage of his profits. The Government and the contractor made money, and the public suffered.

It is the general opinion here that most of the railways will have to be turned into stage and male roads. If coal does not come down this change will take place very soon, for the expense of carrying on the roads at present is enormous. Peru's guano beds, her only utilized sources of wealth, cannot last many years longer, and then the country will be one of the poorest on the face of the globe. The gold mines are worked out. President Pardo, a wise and economical man, is endeavoring to avert the inevitable. He is believed to be in fayor of

imposing taxes, and the Peruvians, who cannot bear taxation, are already talking of revolution. Mr. Meiggs is not well disposed toward the present Government, and would welcome a change. One sign of decay in Peru is that the workman is despised, whether he be a skilled mechanic or a mere laborer. To maintain a position in society, a man must lead a life of haughty laziness.

ness.
Peru is the Chinese wall which separates Boilvia from the outer world. Bolivia has some of the richest silver mines in the world, but no railroad. The mines are those of Caracoles, and are situated about 150 miles from the coast. A railroad is projected from the mines to the Messidones Bay. It would pay while the mines continue to be productive. A route has been surveyed for a railroad from Puno, Peru, to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. There is neither freight not passenger traffic to make such a railroad remunerative.

A PROGRESSIVE SOUTH AMERICAN STATE. A PROGRESSIVE SOUTH AMERICAN STATE.

But if Peru and Bolivia are unprogressive the same cannot be said of Chill. This little coast republic is advancing in wealth and industry with astonishing rapidity. Every one of the ratiroads in Chill yields a profitable return. The principal ones are a road from Valparaiso to Santiago, about 100 miles; one from Coquinba to La Serena, 9 miles; Caldera to Copiapo, 40 miles; Santiago to Concepcion, about 30c miles Chill has a large foreign population, and among other evidences of progress, street cars and patent laws.

tant laws.

Lines of stages run in every direction not traversed by railroads. Chili has aliver, copper, and coal mines. The laws of Chili do not permit animals to be skinned alive, as is done publicly in Peru, where you can hear, asyou pass a butcher's shop, the cries of a miserable goat, from which the whole skin is being torn.

As for railroads, American capitalists may set it down that from Panama to the northern boundary of Chili not a railroad will eventually pay any one but the contractor and those who sell the steck.

TRAGEDY IN BEAVER STREET.

Porter Who Knew His Business, and How

he Did that Business.
On Wednesday evening a desperate attempt at robbery, almost culminating in a murder, was made on the premises of Messrs. Jones & Garvin, wholesale liquor dealers, 37 Beaver The lower floor of the building is occusars. Bouche Fils & Co., and the enportion by Messrs, Jones & Garvin. inutes before 5 o'clock on the evenrestion, all the employees of the latter firm having left, William Rader, the porter, was engaged in replenishing the stove in the office previous to closing the premises for the night, when, glancing toward the stairs, he saw a man standing at the top. It was very dark outside, but the light which the porter carried rendered his figure distinctly visible to the intruder, who. n seeing him turn round,

CROUCHED DOWN BEHIND SOME BARRELS. The porter had at first supposed him to be on f the members of the firm, who had returned out this action aroused his suspicious, and hailng the man sharply, he asked what he wanted On finding his presence detected, the man tood up and replied that he wished to see Mr. Wilkins. The porter answered that there was no such person in the building, and taking in no such person in the building, and taking in his hand the small shovel with which he had been operating upon the stove, he went out to confront the intruder. The latter waited until the porter came close to him, and then repeated his question as to whether Mr. Wilkins was there. The porter replied as before, and had scarcely ceased speaking when the stranger dealt him a powerful blow on the head with his fet knocking him down and hard services. fist, knocking him down and partly stimping him. Then, before Rader had sufficiently re-covered himself to call for assistance, his assail-ant seized the shovel and began to

BEAT HIM MURDEROUSLY about the head, every blow cutting deep into the scain, the brood from the wounded man staining the floor for some distance, and spurting over the surrounding casks. The brutal assault was continued until the shovel, covered with blood and hair, was so broken and twisted as to be useless, and the infortunate porter was utterly bereft of consciousness.

His insensibility, however, could not have been of very long duration, for on returning to consciousness he saw the robber about to descend the stairs with a case of brandy on his shoulder.

without a moment's hesitation the porter scrambled to his feet and prepared to renew the contest. Finding it impossible to defend himself and retain his booty, the would-be murderer put down the case of brandy, and

DRAWING A PISTOL

DRAWING A PISTOL
from his pocket, threatened to blow his opponent's brains out if he advanced another step.
He then descended the stairs and disappeared, the porter, in his enfeebled state, being obliged to withess his escape without any further effort to capture him, satisfied with having compelled him to relinquish the case of brandy.

As soon as he had sufficiently recovered Rader made the best of his way to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed. He then proceeded to Mr. Jones's bouse, 355 Lexington avenue, and related his story. He was greatly confused and slightly delirious, and could give no very intelligible description of his assailant, who, he says, was a handsome, gentlemanly personage, about thirty-five or forty years of age, tall, and well dressed. Mr. Jones communicated these scanty particulars to the police, but the burglar has not yet been arrested. Rader was taken to his house, 317 Sixth avenue, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

While the struggle was in progress a your man employed by Mesars. Bouche Fils & C was occupied below stairs, who says he did n hear any unusual sounds above, and attribut such slight noises as reached his ear to the roing about of barrels, to which he was so accutomed that he paid no attention to them.

JUSTICE DOWLING'S LECTURE.

The Lies that are Sworn to in the Special Sessions-A Timely Check.

William Gray, 14 years of age, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterlay morning. The complainant, Mr. John P. Lacour, said that in passing down Broadway day or two ago seventy cents in stamps were taken from his pocket. He found the boy Gray pushing up against him, and when arrested, seventy cents were found in his pocket, which Mr Dacour identified as his property by means of private marks on the stamps.

The complainant's story was straightforward and to the point. He told the Court in detail how he identified the money. He had no witnesses to produce, and Justice Dowling asked "Have you any witnesses, boy?"

The counsel for the defence said : "I will place the prisoner on the stand, your Honor. He denies that he stole this money, and will tell you

Justice Dowling-Oh, come now! Let the counsel have some compassion. Don't force cour client to add perjury to crime. It is per ectly sickening to see the way in which young poys come to this stand, kiss the holy book, and wear themselves into freedom by damning their minortal souls.

The Counsel—Your Honor has no right to impute motives of that kind to either the counsel. or the prisoner. But as I see you have pre-judged this case, I will submit it as it now

Justice Dowling—The case is plain enough, and I have not prejudged it. I only wish to save this boy from adding perjury to the crime of theft. It is becoming too common in this court. How old are you, boy?

The Prisoner—Fourteen years.
The Counsel—I will ask your Honor to see the boy's father, who is in Court.
Mr. Gray, Sr., stepped to the stand. He is a venerable, gray-haired man. Justice Dowling recognized him as an old visitor. He asked:
"How many times have you come to see me about this boy's arrest?"
The father stuttered and stammered and said he could not remember. he could not remember.

"Well, I remember very well," said the Justice. "I know the boy, now that you have come. You know very well that you can't control this boy. The Court finds him guilty and will send him to the House of Refuge."

The Tribunes's Latest Nonsense Yesterday's Tribune had the following

A well-authenticated rumor is affoat in Washington to-night that the clerks from Treasurer Spinner's office tent to New York last week to examine the accounts and funds of the Custom House found a deficiency of bout \$170,000 in one department of Gen. Arthur's office—the rumor says in the stamp department. It is also reported that den. Arthur claims to be able to explain the deficiency in such a way that Congress will not assist to relieve him.

A SUN reporter called Collector Arthur's attention to this paragraph. The General read it. and looked amused and astonished. He said the Tribune reporter must have been imposed upon, as there were about five mistakes in the eight lines of the despatch. In the first place, neither Gen. Spinner nor his clerks had anything whatever to do with the Custom House. Secondly, there were no funds in the Custom House

THE COSTS OF THE COURT.

THE COUNT AND THE COURT IN THE SAME CANOE.

Supreme Court, Brooklyn-\$1.000 Verder for Slander-Comedy Scene in Court,

Reported for The Sun by the Count Jone An unusual circumstance as to legal practice took place in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn this week, initiated by Counsellor Joannes on behalf of a chent suing for damages, n an action for malfcious prosecution and false in an action for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, in this; that the inquest of damages should not be before a Sheriff's jury, as usual in such cases, and for the reason that jurors of the Sheriff's Cour, cannot be challenged, for principal cause, nor for favor, non peremptorily; thence a jury smirely prejudiced might be against the plaintiff. In view of this prejudice or bins, Counsellor Joannes a few weeks since obtained, upon argument and motion before Mr. Justice Tappan, an order that the assessment of damages should be before a Justice of the Supreme Court and a jury, at Cincuit, in January term, 1873, in the action for machicious prosecution brought by Henry Payne and Christopher Fagan and wife. The incidents will be gathered from the Count's speech:

be gathered from the Count's speech:

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.

May it please the Court and Gentlemen of the Jury On the sti of August last as the plaintiff, a young my worthy mechanic of Greenwint, was returning to heartist home on that Saturday night, he was sudden the plaintiff, a young my worthy mechanic of Greenwint, was returning to heartist home on that Saturday night, he was sudden treated as a felon by awarant duly lasued by the satistic state of the defendent harging him with atealing, taking, and carrying here the accusation of grand larceny, a State's prison orm her of his arread, but dagged at once to prison orm her of his arread, but dagged at once to prison orm her of his arread, but dagged at once to prison orm was a felon prisoner, falsely accused, for the speed four days. The cause was adultional witnesses, a the 13th of August the cause was adult tried, and the interface, and on motion, the complaint was dismissed at the cross-examination of the accusers, and they motion the complaint was dismissed dithe prisoner honorably acquitted in the criminal art, of the false and felonious accusation annual of the people, and

DUE ADMISSION

by Counsellor Voorbies Admission

wrong, from malignant mendacity.

Judge Gilbert briefly summed up the case, and declared the law to be as Counsellor Joannes claimed for his client—that exemplary damages were correct as a punishment and as an example to prevent crime and misdemeanors.

The jury after a few minutes returned and announced their verdict as \$1.000 for plaintiff. The Court gave \$50 extra allowance to the client's journed.

Court gave \$50 extra allowance to the client's counsel.

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.

The Count Joannes, naturally pleased with his success and congratulations, was arranging and collecting his legal papers, and courteously thanked the jury on behalf of his client, when the Cierk politiely said:

Clerk—Excuse me, Counsellor, but there is the jury fee of \$4 to be paid, and the jury are waiting.

Count—I thought that an inquest was grails. I have not so much money with me. To whom shall I speak upon the subject?

Clerk—I think the Judge is the proper person. Count—I am of the same opinion. May it please your Honor, a little incident has occurred, which I have the pleasure to bring to your notice—extra judicial in character, yet financial in fact. The Clerk informs me that a jury fee is to be paid in this case of inquest, as in any other case. I was unprepared for this, and did not replemish my purse this morning, and I have only \$1 therein; hence I desire the loan of \$3. Perhaps one of my brothers in law present can accommodate; but no. I recall the suggestion to them, and at once say to your Honor that I accept your politeness in the matter, and perhaps it will be your pleasure to loan the amount until to-morrow morning, when

natter, and perhaps it wi

it shall be repaid.

The bar, the jury, and the people all looked amazed at the presence of mind and coolness of the Count.

Judge—Certainly, Count Joannes, with great pleasure, ten times the amount, but I find, like yourself, I have only one dollar with me. (Smiling amid hilarity.)

Count—I am glad of it, Judge, because we can sympathize with each other. Gentlemen of the jury, the Hon. Judge and counsellor are in the same boat—without money, but all will be well on the morrow. on the morrow.

This episode caused general and joyful laughter, in which the Judge joined as heartily as any one present, while the Count was master of the position by his good nature and presence of mind. On the morrow he duly paid the jury is

WHERE, OH WHERE, WERE JEN. NINGS AND GODKINY

New York Journalists as Seen by a Man of Genius in the Country.

New York Jonranlists as Seen by a Mag of Genius in the Country.

From the Country.

From the Country fournal.

Mr. Bryant being no longer actively engaged in newspaper work. Mr. Dana is left alone to tell the tale of old-time journalism in New York. He, of all his fellow editors of the great metropolis. has passed the period of middle age; though-years apart-he is as blithe and nimble as the youngest of them, and has performed, with Thr Sux, a feat in modern newspaper practice that entitles him to the star horislaid down at his death by James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Dana is no less a writer and scholar than an editor; as, witness his sketch of Mr. Greeley, which, for thorough character-drawing, is unsurpassed. In a word, Mr. Dana, staffy-three, is as vigorous, sinewy and live as a young buck of thirty-five or forty. His professional associates were boys when he was managing editor of the Tribune. Manton Martle was at college at Rochester, and Whitelaw Heid was going to school in Ohio. Young Bennett and Bundy were wearing short jackets. Nordhod was "roughing it," a mere lad; and God alone can tell us what Jennings was doing, or where Godkin was; albeit, neither could have be a much more than a gosling in those days.

They were rough-and-tumble days, sare enough, even for New York. There was no Central Park. Madison Square was "out of town." Franconi's circus, surnamed a "Hippedromy," strawled its ugly wooden towers, minarets and "side shows" over the ground new occupied by the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Miss Flora McFilmsy of the opposite square tastle existed in a city ordinance merely, and, like the original of Mr. Pracd's "Darnell Park." was a wretched waste or common, where the boys skated and played "shimp." Halpine and Arnoid and Wikkin, with the Hohemians, had not appeared upon the should be shoes now worn by their sons, who were off shoord in the feat. The should be shown to whom were all should be shoes now worn by their sons, who were off shoord proff of the should be should be should be should be should be shoul